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treatise covering in great detail some single branch of municipal work. In this purpose the author has succeeded admirably, as well as in his desire to provide a means whereby public opinion may be educated to the point of understanding the underlying questions of policy, principle and method involved in the various branches of administration discussed. The volume is well written and would make interesting and valuable reading for every citizen, and especially for every municipal officer.

The principal defect of the book lies in its omissions. The reader in looking through the table of contents is at once struck by the omission from the list of subjects of a treatment of public health, social welfare activities, and public utility regulation. These are certainly among the most fundamental of the problems of municipal administration today and among those on which the public and the officials alike are most in need of enlightenment. The author does indeed admit that the book does not touch upon every phase of city administration, but it is doubtful whether his assertion that it includes a substantial part of the entire field can be interpreted to mean the main or most important part. A discussion of the three omitted subjects mentioned on the scale adopted for those included might have increased the size of the volume beyond the desires of the publishers. But in that case the treatment of some of the subjects discussed might with profit have been condensed or omitted altogether to make room for what seem to be more fundamental matters. For instance, by combining the chapters on police and fire administration into one chapter and the chapters on streets and public lighting into one chapter, public health and social welfare might each have been given a place.

These omissions are particularly unfortunate from the point of view of text-book use. There is still wanting a text-book on municipal functions which covers substantially the entire field of municipal administration in the admirable way in which Professor Munro covers the subjects treated by him.

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INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

ABBOTT, JAMES FRANCIS. *Japanese Expansion and American Policies*. Pp. viii, 267. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

This lucid and interesting book is, *first*, a brief history of the modern evolution of Japan, showing how the magnanimous treatment of the country by the early American diplomats and missionaries gained its confidence; *then*, the gradual separation of interests as Japan matured and found a divergent field, a separation encouraged by our own unfriendly attitude in California; and, *finally*, a consideration of the results likely to follow this separation.

In dealing with "the yellow peril" he advises the adoption of some such policy as that proposed by Dr. Sidney L. Gulick of admitting from each foreign country a percentage of the immigrants from that country already here, which general rule would offend no one, and yet render assimilable all who come. This would reduce yellow immigration to very small dimensions.

As to the chances of war he considers them negligible. America is the only

nation that buys more of Japan than she sells. Under present conditions it would be suicidal to put an end to this, and the success of Japan in a war would be so doubtful that her wise statesmen, unless goaded by American injustice, would never risk it.

He would have America recognize a Monroe Doctrine for the far East under the guidance of Japan, thus ensuring her friendship for us, an open door in China, and the best interest of Asia.

Under present conditions of excitement and suspicion it would be most wholesome for this book to have large reading.

I. S.

ADLER, FELIX. *The World Crisis and Its Meaning*. Pp. 232. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1915.

The eight chapters in this book comprise the subject-matter of a series of public addresses by the author. It is interesting to one whose training has been economic and sociologic to read this keen analysis of present problems from an ethical viewpoint. "The war," Dr. Adler says, "is a demonstration of the insufficiency of our ethical concepts." In our defence of nationalism we have failed to see "that the nationalism of one people is consistent with that of others" and that there must be created "a deep sense of the worth of different types of civilization."

This ethical idea permeates the entire book. We have been suffering under the illusion, he says, in the chapter on international peace, that there is a quick remedy for war and have not sufficiently noticed such factors as world unrest or differences in the stage of civilization reached by different nations. The engine to create peace is good will, and he proposes an international conference composed of representatives from the laboring classes, manufacturers, agriculturists and universities, and not of diplomats alone as a means of averting war. An ideal to be sure, but deserving of serious consideration by those who are seeking a way out.

The chapter on Civilization and Progress in the Light of the War is one of the most interesting in the book. An ethical society is the ideal and civilization only the means. That civilization has not produced a society morally acceptable, there are three proofs: (1) a highly civilized society may coexist with internal moral decay; (2) the benefits of civilization are yet available only to a minority; and (3) civilized peoples show the most flagrant conduct toward uncivilized.

The failure of most "programs" is due to a defective philosophy, a philosophy which neglects elements vital to any solution. It is probably because most of us are narrow and cannot see a problem in its wider relations. Dr. Adler has done a great service in this book by giving us the larger view.

B. D. M.

BATY, T. and MORGAN, J. H. *War: Its Conduct and Legal Results*. Pp. xxviii, 578. Price, 10s. 6d. London: John Murray, 1915.

This work is an authoritative commentary on British policy during the present war rather than a general treatise on the law of war. The three divisions into which the book is divided deal with The Crown and the Subject (Part 1),